

# WILSON SENDS SYMPATHY TO STRICKEN CITY

State Department Report on Earthquake Shows Thousands Homeless.

The State Department received yesterday a wireless dispatch from the American chargé d'affaires at Guatemala City, dated yesterday, saying that about eighty per cent of the city had been wrecked by the earthquake which started on Christmas.

Forty persons were killed, it is officially reported, and thousands are homeless. The tremors were still occurring yesterday. The American consulate was destroyed.

President Wilson today sent the following word of sympathy to Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala:

"In the great affliction with which you now are visited let me express on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of the United States, the greatest sympathy. If there is any way in which we can be of assistance to you in your trouble or in which we may alleviate some of the sorrow and suffering you will experience because of the calamity, we stand ready to do so. Until it is possible to render some material assistance, pray take this opportunity to convey to the people of your country the sympathy which we feel for them in the circumstances. A sympathy more profound by reason of the proximity of our countries and the relation of our people with yours."

## FOREGO WAR GAINS

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determination to recover her African colonies being the latest case in point. When military observers do not anticipate a German attack in the West before the end of January at the earliest, and meanwhile the diplomats are exerting every effort to further the day of peace.

Avails Late Winter.

It is pretty generally expected that the German government will launch attacks in the late winter, but Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister, and one of the keenest and cleverest of European statesmen, is thoroughly alive to the change in political conditions since the Russian revolution and has strong supporters in his movement to bring about peace through negotiation without awaiting the conclusion of another military campaign.

Appreciating fully the weakening of spirit through economic privations, financial losses and military casualties, Kuehlmann is directing his efforts along two broad lines—first, to let down the German people, who have been promised great rewards for their heavy war sacrifices; second, to encourage the moderates in allied countries to eliminate from the program of winter war the economic and political aims and declare against after-the-war economic boycotts.

In other words, he is aiming to have a return to the status quo ante bellum, the German people with that kind of a peace.

Peace With Security.

British and French labor and Socialists have now declared for a speedy termination of the war, against annexation and indemnities, and for a peace which will mean security if nothing more.

The Russian Bolsheviks are more radical. In Austria the Moderates are becoming more and more insistent and such speeches as the Kaiser's latest mailed flat boasts are being sharply condemned by the press.

The German Socialists are encouraged by the success of the negotiations with the Bolsheviks and are showing increased independence. European statesmen can no longer ignore the movement toward the left, nor is it likely that it can be stayed at this period of the year when military operations are being kept at a minimum on the civilian population.

England Needs Men.

In England the need for more men for military purposes is pressing and the government can only get them by adopting a policy in line with that of the working classes.

In France, Clemenceau is the government, and he is known as the "Tiger." The Pichon speech was fairly representative of Clemenceau's policy, but in France there is a body of opinion led by men like Albert Thomas which is powerful enough to swing the country in line with the British moderate whenever they consider the time opportune.

Italy will take whatever course France and Great Britain follow.

There is little expectation that the present movement will lead to an early gathering around the peace table, but the preliminary work is being done and is expected to increase.

Break Censorship; Jailed.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 29.—The Alantines have been suppressed by the government authorities and the editors have been sent to jail as the result of the publication in complete form of an article which had been deleted by the censor.

He-Tho's as true as you live—Boston Transcript.

## FITS

Dr. M. S. Thomas' famous "Fits" cure for Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Convulsions, Nervous Disorders, Headaches, etc. 50¢ bottle sent free. ST. PAUL, MINN. 509 FEARL ST., NEW YORK.

## WHAT IS YOUR BOY DOING?

Has he any work to keep him in "pocket money" and interestingly employed at the same time?

THE RAPID INCREASE IN THE HERALD'S HOME CIRCULATION has outgrown our present carrier system.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD NEEDS BOYS TO DELIVER PAPERS ON ROUTES.

Phone, write, or see G. E. MAHAR, Washington Herald Office, at once.

# Introducing Gen. McCain Who Fills Hard War Job

Well-qualified Adjutant General Is Physically and Mentally Fit for His Difficult Place, Earned by Promotions.

"If he said that I'll bet a thousand dollars he is right." Two men were walking along the corridor in the Army and Navy Building. One was discussing a decision just made by Adj. Gen. McCain. The other listened intently and made the above remark. All this by way of introduction. "Meet Gen. McCain."

"Delighted. What can I do for you?"

Is a Tireless Worker.

Direct as a bullet to the target; no flirts, no enablers, no superficial courtesy, but an unflinching, incisive "get-to-the-point" gentleman. It is no secret to the "busy boys of the work" as thousands call Gen. McCain—and Gen. McCain knows it. He is at work early and works all the day and into the night. He wouldn't know a two-hour luncheon if he met one. He is shy on words, but he has that kind of an eye that mirrors his kindness and yet betrays

his firmness. He can be as polite as a

Chatterbox, but rouse him by a stupid or over-act and he will remind you of a British tank in action.

It takes just such a man to fill the

job assigned to Gen. McCain. He was not selected for the place—he was there when the crisis arrived and he was ready for it. Fit physically and mentally, with a vision, and with it a

sense of proportion, a sense of fairness and ability to size up and judge the caliber of subordinates, he has won the confidence of his superiors and of those under him.

"If he does it I'll bet a thousand

dollars he is right." That one. That is a fair estimate of the man.

He Has a Hobby.

Naturally you want to know more

about such a man. What are his hobbies? It is but the truth to say that

just now he has only one hobby, and that is war. He has a son and a son-in-law in France, and he has a help-

mate that is just as enthusiastic in his work as he is. You can find Mrs. McCain at the War Supply Department, wrapping bandages perhaps, but

doing, doing all the time.

But such a man must have some

absorbing thing with which he re-

laxes. He has—his grandchild, and there is no argument as to who's

boss when they are together. If he

plays horse, jumping through hoops and telling fairy stories you

would have still another and a very

kind estimate of the man.

General McCain is fond of golf

and more fond of fishing. He has

had a life of rare experience, yet

he is the last one to talk of him-

self; so let someone else speak of

him!

Notes for His Courage.

"I'll tell you about McCain," said

a regular army officer, who is also a

"regular fellow." "Along in 1892

or 1894 McCain was a lieutenant of

the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. He

looked like a preacher, but had

nerves of steel. The Count d'Alme-

ida, as rough a lot as ever heard

together, were on strike. They

hated the regulars, sent there to

preserve order. One day Lieut. Mc-

ca

Cain was given an order to arrest

a gang leader—a big ruffian who

never worked except to create dis-

turbances. He was with fellows of

his kind in a saloon, when McCain

entered, unarmed. He walked di-

rectly to the man and said, "I want

you," and the crowd, dazed by Mc-

Cain's nerve, drew back, and the

Lieutenant walked out with his

prisoner. That's the kind of a fel-

low McCain is. He is afraid of

nothing on earth."

Efficient and Popular.

Gen. McCain is one of the most ef-

ficient and well liked army officers

who ever held the office of adjutant

general.

He served several years in the of-

fice of the adjutant general, rising to

the rank of colonel and was appointed

Adjutant General of the Army

August 27, 1914, with the rank of

brigadier general.

He was born in Mississippi, January

23, 1861, the first year of the civil war.

Adjutant General Henry P. McCain

After studying in various schools in

that State he was appointed to the

Military Academy, at West Point,

Mississippi, in July, 1881.

His first assignment to active duty

was as a second lieutenant, Third In-

fantry, in June, 1885. He held this

rank and assignment until 1892, when

in February he was promoted to be

a first lieutenant and assigned to

the Twenty-first Infantry.

In March of that year he was trans-

ferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

In March, 1899, seven years later he

was made captain and in 1900 was

assigned to be an assistant in the

office of the adjutant general with

the rank of major.

A year later he was made lieutenant

colonel and an assistant adjutant gen-

eral. He was given his commission

as a second lieutenant, Third In-

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eral. He was given his commission

# COAL FAMINE COMES WITH ICY BLASTS

Anthracite Supply Exhausted with only Temporary Relief in Sight.

## Senator Finds Coal For Freezing Poor

On Senator, at least, turns his investigating experience to account. Kenyon, of Iowa, a member of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, yesterday burning with indignation, a poor woman with two sick children had been besieging his office, asking help in procuring coal. She had not been able to get enough coal to keep the children from freezing, she said.

Senator Kenyon asked L. A. Sneed, of the Fuel Administration, why poor people could get no coal.

Sneed explained that rich people had bought in the summer and hoarded their coal in cellars. The administration, he said, had opened an office especially to enable poor people to get coal.

"Where is it?" asked Kenyon. "On F street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth," Sneed replied.

Senator Kenyon abruptly left the room. In an hour he was back. He had succeeded in getting the woman a half-ton of soft coal. It cost him \$5.45.

In the grip of the coldest December weather in years, and with the temperature last night constantly dropping, going below zero, Washington was without anthracite coal. Not before tomorrow morning is any anthracite coal expected in the local freight yards.

The fuel situation here is "hand-to-mouth," and will continue to remain so until the coming of warm weather in the spring, John L. Weaver, Federal fuel administrator for the District, declared last night.

There is a large quantity of bituminous coal in the hands of dealers and of the dumps in charge of Mr. Weaver, however, and he urged those in need to make use of this kind of fuel until the anthracite coal can be obtained.

Mr. Weaver and Jesse C. Suter last night made an inspection of many of the yards and dealers and the coal dumps, and upon their return Mr. Weaver declared that soft coal would have to be used by those in need of fuel if they were to keep warm. Anthracite coal could not be supplied.

In a statement issued last night the National Fuel Administration declared a "sufficient" number of cars of coal had been placed on the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to meet the needs of the eastern sections of the city.

"In order to meet the fuel requirements of the District of Columbia," the statement said, "the United States Fuel Administration has caused a sufficient number of cars of coal to be placed at one of the yards on the B. & O. tracks in the northeast section of the city, and twenty-three cars in one of the yards to meet the needs of the southeast and southwest sections of the District.

In addition to the above, the Hon. Franklin Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has placed at the disposal of the Fuel Administration approximately 200 tons of Interior Department coal, which will be distributed through the agency of J. L. Weaver, District Fuel Administrator.

Mr. Weaver declared last night, that what anthracite coal did arrive in the city would be diverted to the small dealers.

## EX-GERMAN ARRESTED

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or five years imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000. Arraigned before Justice Venable, he pleaded not guilty. He was held without bail until January 2.

The prisoner came to the United States from Germany in 1908, according to United States District Attorney James J. Storrow.

Mr. Storrow, who is in charge of the district, is making frantic efforts to get coal supplies. The coldest spot in Massachusetts was at Camp Devens, Ayer, where it was sixteen below.

Shipping Suffers Damage.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 29.—Many small boats have suffered damage owing to the storm which is raging off the Virginia coast tonight.

West Frozen Hard.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—With incoming Eastern traffic tied up outside the city in two feet of snow and a serious coal shortage threatening, Chicago today is in the grip of the coldest day of the season. Temperatures ranged from five to ten degrees below zero.

Hammond, Ind., is filled with snow-bound trunk-line passenger trains, and hundreds of passengers are storming the town for food. At Gary the snowstorm tied up munition plants, and 5,000 men engaged in war work are being kept out of work.

One train containing a detachment of troops was held up. Sixty stenographers employed by the Illinois Central have been kept out of work by the snow.

In Missouri and Kansas temperatures ranged about 12 below. Coal stocks are low in both States. Camp Dodge, Iowa, reported 12 below.

CALIFORNIA EFFICIENCY.

There is an efficiency man in San Diego who carries his profession to excess. He has a sign which lives in Los Angeles. He visits his every Sunday and writes every day. For want of a new topic the girl asked him in a recent communication if